

Table 7-A U.S. Survey Data Sources

Sponsoring organization	Title	Years used	Questions used	Data collection method	Respondents (<i>n</i>); margin of error of general population estimates
National Science Foundation	Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology (1979–2001); University of Michigan Survey of Consumer Attitudes (2004)	1979–2001, 2004	Information sources, interest, visits to informal science institutions, general attitudes, government spending attitudes, science/mathematics education attitudes, animal research attitudes	Telephone interviews	<i>n</i> = 1,574–2,041; ± 2.47%–3.03%
National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago	General Social Survey (GSS)	1973–2014	Government spending attitudes, confidence in institutional leaders	Face-to-face interviews, supplemented by telephone interviews	Government spending (2000–14): <i>n</i> = 1,434–2,256; ± 2.5%–3.9% Confidence in institutional leaders, (1973–2014): <i>n</i> = 876–3,278; ± 2.5%–4.4%
NORC at the University of Chicago	GSS science and technology module	2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014	Information sources, interest, visits to informal science institutions, general attitudes, government spending attitudes, science/mathematics education attitudes, animal research attitudes, nanotechnology awareness and attitudes, science knowledge	Face-to-face interviews, supplemented by telephone interviews	<i>n</i> = 1,864–2,130; ± 2.5%–3.3%
National Survey of American Public Opinion on Climate Change	American Belief in Climate Change	2012	Climate change	Telephone interviews	<i>n</i> = 726; ± 4.0%
			Federal priorities, environmental protection, climate change, global warming,		

Sponsoring organization	Title	Years used	Questions used	Data collection method	Respondents (<i>n</i>); margin of error of general population estimates
Gallup Organization	Various ongoing surveys	1982–2015	nuclear power, alternative energy, animal research, stem cell research, quality of science/mathematics education in U.S. public schools attitudes	Telephone interviews	$n = \sim 1,000$; $\pm 3.0\%$ – 4.0%
Pew Internet & American Life Project, Pew Research Center	Pew Internet & American Life Survey	2006, 2012	Media use	Telephone interviews	2006: $n = 2,000$; $\pm 3.0\%$ 2012: $n = 2,252$; $\pm 2.3\%$
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press	General Public Science Survey, separate survey of American Association for the Advancement of Science members	2014	Public's and scientists' beliefs about S&T-related issues, benefits of science to well-being of society, animal research attitudes	Telephone interviews (survey of general public)	Public: $n = 2,002$; $\pm 3.1\%$ Scientists: $n = 3,478$; $\pm 1.7\%$
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press	Media surveys (various)	1985–2015	Views of the news media, media believability	Telephone interviews	$n = \sim 1,000$ – $1,505$; $\pm 3.4\%$ – 4.0%
Pew Research Center for the People and the Press	Political surveys (various)	2008–2015	Information sources, Internet use, national policy attitudes (environment, global warming, energy, stem cell research), government spending for scientific research attitudes	Telephone interviews	$n = \sim 1,000$ – $5,122$; $\pm 1.6\%$ – 3.5%
Yale Project on Climate Change Communication and the George Mason University Center for Climate Change Communication	Climate Change in the American Mind	2008–2015	Climate change	Online (probability-based sample)	$n = 1,263$; $\pm 3.0\%$
NOTES:	All surveys are national in scope and based on probability sampling methods. Statistics on the number of respondents and margin of error are as reported by the sponsoring organization. When a margin of error is not cited, none was given by the sponsor.				